REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

No. 7,951.—New Series.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 24	Per Annum ..... Rs. 30
Half-yearly 13	Half-yearly 16
Quarterly 7	Quarterly 8
Monthly 2	Monthly 3

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 52	Per Annum ..... Rs. 65
Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 36
Quarterly 16	Quarterly 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

time, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time shorter contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied thereupon, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Pearson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

	August 1874.		August 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Madras	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Galle	16	„ False Point	27
„ Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

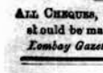
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHOMERAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

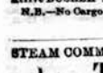
The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	August 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guadur	17	„ Fao	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Koweit	Sept. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 9 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "BERMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Ayre, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 38½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET and RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as near! All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, EN GRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8 lbs.

5 Cases W. Mulls, 29 by 20.

On account of the concerned—

A A R—G 8—7 Bales Printing Papers, 103/128 lbs. in a Ream.

G T A—S—1 Case Copying Books of 5'0 and 1,000 Folio.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Muriel—

P—M—Y—11 Bales Mulls Twist, No. 40, damaged by rain water.

3 „ „ „ „ 69 „ „

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the undermentioned White Mulls, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Bomanjee Shapoorjee and Aderjee Dadabhoy

N—H—5 Cases	500 Pieces	White Mulls	No. 350	39 by 20 inch. yds.
5 „	100 „	Do.	No. 400	do.
5 „	500 „	Do.	No. 450	do.
5 „	500 „	Do.	No. 475	do.
5 „	100 „	Do.	No. 500	do.
5 „	500 „	Do.	No. 550	do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time when lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,

1st January 1866. Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address)

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PETROLEUM LAMPS LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60d/s.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.

The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.

Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces

Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.

Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice. It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

Directors.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.

JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.

JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range Manchester.

ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

Bankers :—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The "Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited," is being formed for the purpose of erecting and working in India, Cotton Mills, for Spinning and Weaving, but it is intended to erect the first mill in Bombay.

The advantages in favour of manufacturing Cotton Goods in India are principally :—

1st. The saving of cost of transport, Marine Insurance, landing charges, commission for selling, &c., of Cotton from India to England, amounting to about 15 per cent.

2nd. The saving of cost of packing, carriage, freight, Marine, Insurance, &c. to India, of the manufactured article, which may be called :—at least 10 per cent.

3rd. The saving of interest in the cost of the Cotton, and in all the various expenditures on it, from the time it is bought in India till it is again received in the shape of Yarn or Cloth, which cannot be placed at less than 5 per cent.

From the above it is clear that Cotton Goods manufactured and consumed in India have an advantage of about 30 per cent. in their favour, in addition to keeping the cost to English-made fabrics intended for exportation to India, besides the important additional advantage of much cheaper and more abundant labour in India.

It will be observed that, in the percentages given above in favour of India, no account has been taken of the existing advantage given to Indian mills by the import duty of 5 per cent. on English cotton goods, and 3½ per cent. on English cotton yarns, because, although many years may elapse before these duties are removed, ultimately they must be abolished ; the repeal, however, of this tax will have no appreciable effect on the percentages above and progress and success of Mills where the advantages for manufacturing, in the centre of production and illimitable consumption, are indisputably so great : the large margin of additional profit which remains as a reward for the future improved management of Indian mills will more than compensate for the removal of the import duty.

It is very difficult to estimate the probable profits to be derived from this undertaking, but it comes recommended by parties in India who have had every facility for obtaining a knowledge of the results obtained from existing Mills, and these are all unanimously of opinion that first class mills under thoroughly efficient management, will return profits as great if not greater than any made in Lancashire during the most flourishing period of its Cotton Industry.

The Machinery and Buildings of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be charged at prime cost to the Company ; this, combined with the skilled management which may be looked for from a Board composed chiefly of practical spinners and manufacturers, is calculated to produce the most favourable results for interested Shareholders.

It is proposed that the Mills in Bombay shall be under the management of a resident Managing Director, appointed and sent out from England by the Board of Directors.

It is also proposed that a Committee of Inspection shall be formed in Bombay, selected by the Directors from the resident Shareholders. This Committee would co-operate with the Managing Director for the purpose of furthering the general interests of the Company.

The only charge to the Company for preliminary expenses will be the actual amount out of pocket, and in the event of no allotment the entire expenses will be paid by the promoters.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of a Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Credit at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, the sum of Rupees, being a deposit of 10 Rs. per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me such number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me, and to pay the further sum of 10 Rs. per Share, on allotment on the shares allotted to me according to the terms of your Prospectus ; and to become a member of the Company (subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association), and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of the Members, for the number of Shares allotted me accordingly.

Name in full .....

Address .....

Profession if any .....

Date, 187 *Signature.*

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—

There will be a GAME THIS EVENING. The INTERNATIONAL MATCH is FIXED for MONDAY NEXT.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after SATURDAY, the 15th day of August 1874.

BHAI JIVANJI,
BAPOOBHAI CALIDAS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th July 1874.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th, to TUESDAY, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 3rd August 1874, a quantity of Old Iron, Slabs and Keel Pieces, Teak, and Wood work old ; also Serviceable Rafters, Teak, in small lots to suit the convenience of the Purchasers.

G. B. HEWETT,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th July 1874.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1875.—NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Sections 78 and 79 of Act III. of 1872. The Public are hereby informed, that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City, is COMPLETED for the Year 1875, and that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will proceed to REVISE the same on and after the 18th August next.

The ASSESSMENT BOOKS can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

All Complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, on or before the 15th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 29th July 1874.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of HENRY BOYE, late of Marse lles, in France, and of No. 64, Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, who died on or about the 16th day of March 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMGARTEN, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant. NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said HENRY BOYE are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 29th August 1874 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Boye without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 28th day of July 1874.

RIMINGTON & Co.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 17th August next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY :—

"That the Special Resolutions, Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled." "That Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem to cover all office expenses, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the Business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it, with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecoute, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, irritation, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes are the only one in which the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co.....	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.....	Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, TWO SPLENDID KANGAROO DOGS.—Apply on board the Ship "LOCH KATRINE."

FOR SALE, a SHE-PANTHER, about 3 years old ; long, from head to the tip of the tail, 6 feet ; high, 1½ feet, perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to

V. N. DEWASHIKHAMONEY,
Chief Constable Class I., Kuladgi.

MACFARLANE'S SCATINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls. Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH JULY 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday afternoon gives the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet but steady, Surats heavy. Spot quotations are unchanged except for Fair Westerns and Coconada, which have lost the advance of ¼d. per lb. reported on the previous day. This morning's Market opens quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 7,000 ; the day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 1,300 on the corresponding date last year; exports to Great Britain *nil*. In New York, Mid Uplands is still quoted at 17 cents, while futures are ¼ c. per lb. higher. The stocks at the American ports are given at 181,000 bales, a reduction of 7,000 since Friday last.

Yesterday's Manchester market for Piece goods closed with a tendency in favour of buyers, but quotations are not altered, 7lbs. 39 inch Shirtings being still at 7s. 1½d. per piece.

In general produce there is no change to report, except in Coffee, which has again advanced 1s. per cwt.

A further withdrawal of £157,000 from the Bank of England is advised in Reuter's message of yesterday, making £497,000 since the last return ; but Consols this morning have recovered to 92¼, while French Rentes have advanced to 99 ; Bar Silver continues at 58 7/16 per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been little or no change to-day ; the Banks continue free buyers at previous rates, showing perhaps a preference for short-dated paper owing to the less favourable appearance of the home money market. We quote, 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10¼d. to 3/16d ; Credits, to Banks 1s. 10¼d., to houses 1s. 10 5/16d. ; Documents 1s. 10 5-16d. to 2d. per rupee. On Calcutta no transactions are reported, demand being still quoted at 1/16 premium and 60 days' sight at 3/16 discount, buyers but no sellers. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to manifest a downward tendency. We quote sellers' rates as follows, buyers at ¼ less :—Fours Rs. 104¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 105½ ; Fives and a half Rs.. 110¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull to-day at in most instances previous values. Bank of Bombay and Land shares have been decidedly quieter at rather lower prices. Spinning shares are fairly supported.

COTTON is firmer, the finer weather allowing of shipments being made with more safety. Dealers ask rather higher prices, but quotations are virtually unchanged.

FREIGHTS are in the same position ; very dull with little enquiry.—Steamers £2, Sailing Vessels £2-10 per ton.

IMPORTS of all kinds are unaltered.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th July 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,728	0	0
Merchandize	15,005	0	0
Electric Telegraph	386	0	0
Total Rs.....	48,139	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1873.

Open 414¼ Miles.

Coaching	31,791	0	0
Merchandize	15,491	0	0
Earth Trains	240	0	0
Electric Telegraph	263	0	0
Total Rs.....	47,725	0	0
Increase Rs.....	414	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. CASHMERE, 176 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. J.E. Greenwood and Mr. Watson. For different ports.—Twelve deck passengers.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

27 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.

July. DEPARTURE.

27 Scindian ..... London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29th July, 1-10 P.M.—Mail steamer Nubia from Bombay arrived.

TRINCONALLEE, 29th July, 4-15 P.M.—H. M. S. Rifleman from Bombay arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

CARWAR, 29th July, 4-3 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98, rainfall 3 inches 97 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th July, 10-15 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west to south-west, maximum 77, minimum 73, wet bulb 76 barometer 29·80 rainfall 73.

[illegible] 28th July, 8 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, [illegible] 29th July, 8 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind westerly [illegible] 24 hours, rainfall [illegible] inches 59 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE, 29TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Via [illegible] dates from United Kingdom.

Via [illegible] 30th July, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] minutes.

Via Suez, 29th July, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th July, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 8 hours 30 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th July, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 29th July, 2-20 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 28th July, 2-5 P.M. Time in transit, 15 hours 27 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th July is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 50	0 9
,, Kurrachee	2 17	0 7
,, Madras	0 54	0 7

DAILY IMPORTS—29TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 2 octaves wine, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 5 boxes tobacco, Lallochund Ramchund ; 10 cases copper sheathings and 74 copper bolts, Pursoe [illegible] copper sheathings, [illegible] pipes, Hajeeola Allybhoy [illegible] bales Sheran Hoosein, [illegible] and E. Rajmjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, [illegible] cases hair, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS—29TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

George Gilroy, 1204 cwts. coir rope, Hurilall Cassiram.

Marian Moore, 800 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.

Boldon, 150 bales wool, Lyon and Co.

Palestine s, 75 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co. ; 169 chests hingda, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 81 chests hingda, Ebram Hassom.

Caledonian s, 152 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co. ; 52 bales cotton, Nensee Tejpall ; 200 bales cotton, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama and Co. ; 37 bales wool, Sagurmal Surdarmul ; 22 bales wool and 5 bales wool waste, Savoyram Rajbux ; 53 bales wool, Toolseedas Cullianjee ; 54 bales cotton, Premjee Naran ; 250 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber ; 52 bales cotton, Tribhowandass Hurrivlubdass ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund ; 18 bales orchilaweed, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

Yeddo s, 3 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund ; 258 pieces E. teeth, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Emblehope s, 148 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum ; 41 bales wool, Annunjee Visram ; 2 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Tokersee ; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 15 bales cotton, Lilladhar Govindjee ; 70 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co ; 200 bags wheat, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed ; 286 bags wheat, Tharria Topun ; 10 bales munjeet, Currimbhoy Heerjee ; 500 bags wheat, Dossa Mooljee.

Strathclyde s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton 60 bales cotton, Dhunjee Seapall and Co ; 312 bags wheat, Jahangerjee Barorjee Vacha ; 100 bales cotton Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 280 bales cotton, Muncockbhoy Bhogcobhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Nuthcobhoy Soorchund.

Muriel s, 2 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co. ; 70 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorej ; 115 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton A Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 150 bags wheat and 6 bags coffee, A. Bigongiari and Muraglia.

HIGH COURT.—30TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vesonjee Purshotam—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

494-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—PorshotumVullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Keseowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley

566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bai Heerabai daughter of the late Bhyrocsing Purdasey, deceased,—Parvutteebai, widow, the guardian and next friend of the infant Samleevahoo—M. H. Khant—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sudanund and others—Prescot and Winter.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others—Scott, McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soondersee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Juvardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Ookerda v Gooculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—P. Cowasjee—Dotumchund Manockchund v Jeesanlaljee Gulabraj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathe, Crawford and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Toris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowun Jugjivun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M. B. Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebrahjee Noorjee and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Cureem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR C. T. HEATHCATE, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years from date of departure in September next.

COLONEL E. L. SCOTT, Staff Corps, Commandant 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN SPENCER RIMINGTON, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from 20th July 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUTENANT D. ROBERTSON, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

ARRIVALS—JULY 28.

Rankin, Captain, Bengal 1st Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.

Pace, Surgeon, Bengal D. P. W, from furlough, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 25.)

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col A Cadell, R E, Chief Engr, and Secy to Agent, Govr Genlt Central India, returned from the three months' privilege leave and resumed charge of the office from Col F Alexander, on the 18th instant.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Edwin Barker, Asst Surveyor, is promoted from 4th to 3rd Grade, from 8th July 1874.

Mr Charles Samuel Kraal is appointed to be Probationationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr C A R Scanlan, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No 1 Topographical, Survey

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr J B nd, Asst Surveyor 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Aug 1874.

Mr F W Hyall, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months in extension with effect from 1st Aug 1874.

Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr R Brown, Asst, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of Comptroller of Accounts, Military Works, is allowed leave on urgent private affairs for two months, with effect from 15th June 1874.

Mr F C Murray, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Peshawur re Division, Military Works, during the absence of Capt F F Cotton on privilege leave granted him in Inspr Genl's Notification No. 39, dated 9th April 1874.

Capt J E Tolley, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages from 1st Aug 1874.

Mr J Robinson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 11th June 1874, and was relieved of the same by Lieut W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Asst Engr, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of 24th July 1874

Lieut W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Asst Engr, 1st Grade, having reported his arrival from Ranekhet on the 20th June 1874, assumed charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 6th July 1874.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, temporarily employed on the Tirhoot Sate Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch State Railway.

Mr W Johnstone, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Holkar State Railway is transferred to the Neemuch State Railway.

Mr. R A Way, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Agra District

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt M O Boyd, Asst Comr in the Assam Commission, to act as Depy Comr of Durrung, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J M Graham, or until further orders.

Maj E Y Walcott, Asst Comr, temporarily employed in Assam, to act as Depy Comr of Luckimpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Major W S Clarke, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers are appointed to officiate as Asst Settlement Officers in Oudh :—

Mr A F Millett, B S, Asst Comr, 2nd Grade, and Offg Asst Comr, 1st Grade, to the Fyzabad District, with effect from the 23rd March 1874.

Mr C J Connell, C S, Asst Comr, 3rd Grade, to the Gonda District, with effect from the 7th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Civil Service have been granted by H M's Secry of State extensions of leave on medical certificate for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Mr G Millett, 6 months, Mr F H McLaughlin, 2 months and Mr D W M Testro, 3 months.

Mr F Vanniuy, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police, to have effect during the absence on furlough of Maj H Fraser, Offg Dist Supt, 2nd Class, or until further orders :—

Maj J Higgins, Dist Supt, 3rd class, to officiate a Dist Supt, 2nd class.

Maj T E Vander Gucht, Dist Supt, 4th class, to officiate as Dist Supt, 3rd class.

Mr C F Anderson, Dist Supt, 5th class, to officiate as Dist Supt, 4th class.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr C D C Lloyd, As t Comr, 1st grade, a d Town Maj, 2nd class, Rangoon, to resign his appointment in the British Burma Commission.

Capt W C Plant, Depy Comr, 3rd grade, in Brit-h Burma, to officiate, with effect from the 20th June 1874, as Depy Comr, 2nd grade, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col Hildebrand, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J Adamson, Asst Comr of Forests, 1st grade, British Burmah, is superseded to Offg Depy Conmr of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1874

The undermentioned Officers of the Geological Survey of India are granted privilege leave of absence from the 14th proximo, for the periods specified :—

Mr. R B Foote, Asst, for one month and twenty-eight days.

Mr A Tweed, Curator and Registrar, for two months and thirty days.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to extend to the Province of Mysore the provisions of Act XI of 1874 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure).

In recognition of the services of Razonjee Sorabjee, in the Consl Dept, with the Abyssinian Field Force, the Viceroy and Govr General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Saheb," as a personal distinction.

Col W H Beynon, R A, a d Col Sir Lewis Pelly, K C S I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajpootana and Chief Comr of Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Lieut E A Fraser, M S C, Adjt of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted to the Persian Gulf.

In recognition of the services, extending over a period of 40 years, rendered to Govt by Baboo Raj Chunder Doss, Head Clerk in the Office of the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, the Viceroy and Gov. Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

Mr H M Durand, C S, Asst Mag and Colr of Monghyr, to officiate as an Attaché in the Foreign Dept, during the absence, on furlough, of Capt J W Ridgeway, with effect from the 20th June.

Capt R McK Hounfray, Wing Subn of the Bhopal Batn, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Messrs W H Dobbie, and F J Atkinson, attached to the office of the Comptroller General, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on special duty connected with the famine.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Cap Henry Bathurst Hanna, B I S C, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Presidency District, for two years.

The following promotions are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different departments :—

Asst Comsy and Hony Lieut William Blow Collins, to be Depy Comsy, vice Hony Capt W Pritchard, deceased.

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Ensign John Robertson, to be Asst Comsy, vice Hony Lieut W B Collins, promoted.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, granted to Cap t R B Lockwood, of the 6enl List Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled at his request.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :

Lieut Arthur Octavius Green, R E, (Imperial Establishment) Secy, Torpedo and Defence Committee, Calcutta,—for six months.

Hony Lieut and Depy Comsy T Marten, of the P W Dept, having been declared to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a stipend of Rs. 240 per mensem, with effect from the date he may have been struck off the strength of the P W Dept.

Capt W S A Lockhart, of the late 44th N I, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl,—date of aarival at Bombay, 15th July 1874.

Surgn Maj T Mathew, M D, of the Medical Dept,—date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd July 1874.

It is herby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 10th April 1874, in room of Majr Genl L Barrow, C B, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Brevet-Col Francis Greetham Kepster, M S C.

Ensign, 5th October 1837 ; Lieut, 16th April 1840 ; Brevet-Capt 5th October 1852 ; Capt, 22nd Augu t 1853 ; Major, 18th February 1861 ; Lieut-Col, 5th October 1863 ; Brevet-Col, 5th October.

Appointments—Actg Qr Mr and Interpreter, 50th N I, 17th October 1840 ; Adjt, 6th N I, 4th May 1842 ; Actg Qr Mr and Interpreter, 6th N I, 27th November 1855 ; Commandant N I, Depot, Palaveram, 23rd July 1857 ; Commanding 6th Regt, N I, 24th February 1864 ; Commandant 6th Regt, N I, 1st November 1865 ; Commandant 41st Regt, N I, 1st January 1874.

War Services.

Brev-Col F G Kempster served with the Expedition to China, 1842, was present at the assault and storming of Ching-keang-foo.—Medal for China.

The following Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secry of State for India, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, London, 29th June 1874.

Military, No 122.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major General Sir Charles W D. Staveley, K C B, being placed upon the Staff of the Army, in India, with the local rank of Lieut-General, in succession to Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir A A Spencer, K C B, who vacates the command of the Troops in the Bombay Presidency, his period of service on the Staff being about to expire.

I have, &c., Salisbury.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Asst, 4th Grade, on probation, attached to the Military Works branch, is confirmed in his appointment.

Col A. Cadell, R. E., Chief Engr, 3rd Class, and Secy to the Agent Govr Genl for Central India, in the P. W. Dept, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engr of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 27th April 1874.

Mr. T. H. Jowett, Engr Apprentice, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1874.

Mr. A. J. Bell, Ex Egr, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted five months' sick leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

P W Dept Notification of 4th May last, transferring Lieut W Peacock, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Military Works Branch to the N W Provinces, for employment as 3rd Asst Principal in the Thomason College, vice Capt Beauchamp, R E, is cancelled.

Mr S G Wood, Asst, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Accts Genl, P W Dept, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 15th Aug 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C E Hubbard is appointed as an Asst, 3rd grade, on probation, with effect from 21st May 1874, and is posted to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept.

Mr A Boreham is appointed to officiate as an Accountant in Myore.

Mr P Duncan, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, having passed the examination prescribed is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th May 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd July 1874.

The attention of Commanding Officers of British corps is called to Horse Guards' General Order No 44, dated the 1st June 1874 Recruiting.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 6th July 1874 :—

Lieut W Christie, 15th Hussars.

Lieut A M Murray, R A, Surgn A W Duke, M D, R A, Sergt J McPherson, R A, Gunner F Waller, R A, Sergt G Reilly, G 19th R A.

Lance Corpl T Buller, 1-14th Foot, Corpl J Gabbott, 1-17th Foot, Lance Corpal W Kerr, 19th Foot, Lieut C Linton, 40th Foot, Hospl Sergt A Mitchel, 40th Foot, Corpl J O Manley, 40th Foot, Corpl R Lathrope, 40th Foot, Corpl B Thompson, 40th Foot, Private R Shaw, 40th Foot, Private A Lawrenson, 40th Foot, Maj M C Farrington, 51st Foot, Sergt W Towler, 51st Foot, Private H Dargan, 51st Foot, Private W Hennessy, 51st Foot, Sub-Lieut J G C Robotham, 63rd Foot, Hospital Apprentice R Nugent, 63rd Foot, Private S Waugh, 65th Foot, Sub-Lieut J Monteith, 72nd Foot, and Hospl. Apptice. H R W Ewan 72nd Foot, Surgeon A J Wilcocks, M D., Hospital Apprentice H C Stubbs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Capt N K Bowman, (52nd Foot, Brigade Maj Seaforth,) to port of embarkat on, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to three months' leave to Europe, on private affairs.

4th Hussars.—Vety Surgn H Sewell, to Mus corie, from the 15th July to the 12th Oct on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Maj R Sadler, (E Baty 11th Bde), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Batn)—Maj W T Corrie, to remain in Cashmere, from the 15th Oct to the 28th O t, in extension, on private affairs.

40th Foot Sub-Lieut J R P Purchas to Mussoorie, from the 7th July to the 1st Nov on medical certificate.

63rd Foot.—Maj S B Heyes, to remain in England, from the 1st Oct 1874 to the 31st March 1875, in extension on private affairs.

73rd Foot.—Capt J L Hewson, for one day, to the 1st July 1874, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Surgn Maj G L Hinde, for one day, the 1st July 1874, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Rifle Bgde, (4th Batn).—Sub-Lieut G H Home-Purves, to England, from date of leaving regt, pending retirement.

Staff Corps.—Maj B Cracroft, (3rd Squadn Offic r 3rd Bengal Cavalry,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieut C A Mercer, (2nd Wing Subn 4th Goorkhas,) to port of embarkation for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj A F S Clarke, M D, (in medical charge of the Baty R H A,) to Deyrah Dhoon, from the 16th May to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Surgn E Chandler, (attached to 73rd Foot,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn W Finden, (in medical charge 11th Bengal Cavalry), to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, from the 28th June to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 9th July 1874 :—

Lance Corpl C. Williams, 26th Foot. Private F. J. Torey, 26th Foot, Private J. Edsell, 29th Foot. Private T Charnock, 29th Foot. Private G. Reid, 4th Hussars, Overseer Public Works Dept.

Assistant Apothy M Murphy, Sub-Medical Department.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division order, dated the 4th July 1874 directing Surgn A S Reid, M D, 8th N I, to afford medical aid to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry at Fyzabad, in addition to his other duties, from the date of departure of Surgn Maj F Parsons.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 27th June 1874, directing Surgn Maj J E Tuson, M D, 16th Bengal Caval y, to assume medical charge of the 11th N I, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st July 1874.

Agra Station order, dated the 7th May 1874, directing Surgn F W Wright, M D, to proceed to Morar and assume medical charge of the 9th N I, on the departure of Surgn Maj D Young, M D.

Russowlie Station order, dated the 26th June 1874, appointing the wife of Gunner Napier, No 1 Batty 2nd Bgde Royal Artillery, as assistant nurse at 8 annas per mensem, from the 26th June 1874, to take charge of an insane patient.

Lucknow Brigade order, dated the 4th July 1874, directing Surgn E Mulvany to resume medical charge of the 41st N I with effect from the 2nd July 1874.

11th Foot,(1st Batn),—Regimental order, dated the 7th July 1874, appointing Capt C. S. Bailey to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st idem, there being no qualified Subaltern available.

25th Foot, (2nd Batn.)—Regimental order, dated the 8th July 1874, appointing Lieut A Bathborne to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Lieut E. T. Murray, appointed Qr Mr of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental order dated the 3rd July 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the deputation for fourlough of Maj R G Law, Comdt, and during the employment, in the Army Genl's dept of Capt C R Pennington, 2nd Squadn Officer :—

Capt W H Macnaghten, 2nd in Comd. to officiate as Comdt

Capt D H Thomson, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut J F Carthew, offg 3rd Squadn Officer, to revert to his appointment of 1st Squadn Subaltern, and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut G W Peane, offg 1st Squadn Sub, to revert to his appointment of 2nd Squadn Subn, and to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

27th N I—Regimental order, dated the 1st July 1874, appointing Lieut and QrMr R A Swetenham to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut A W Gairdner, deceased.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, ...	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	July 31	Monday		Oct. 5
,,	Aug. 7	,,		,, 12
,,	,, 14	,,		,, 19
,,	,, 21	,,		,, 26
,,	,, 28	,,		Nov. 2
,,	Sept. 4	,,		,, 9
,,	,, 11	,,		,, 16
,,	Sept. 18	,,		,, 23
,,	,, 25	,,		,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EDGINTON—July 28th, at Mazagon, the wife of Alfred Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of a son.

SEDGWICK—July 29th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Francis W. Sedgwick, of a son.

SCOTT—July 21st, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of M. H. Scott, Bombay C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARR—July 24th, at Indore, the wife of Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, Assistant Agent, Governor General, of a daughter.

DeNIESE—July 21th, at Pullacum, the wife of H. R. DeNiese, Engineer Madras Cotton Cleaning Company "Limited," of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—BRENNAN—July 20th, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. R. J. Wybrow, James Phillips, Superintendent of the Allahabad Government Farm, to Katharine, the youngest daughter of the late John Brennan.

DEATHS.

McMURPHY—July 18th, at "Glenlyon," Mussoorie, Donald Walter, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McM

LATEST INTELL

[REUTER'S TELEG

GERMANY AN

LOND

It is asserted that the Germa
Paris has notified to the Fr
that it is the intention of Ge
squadron to the north of Spai
surveillance is maintained
French officials deny assisti

THE GUATEMALA

The English Pacific fleet
rendezvous at Panama in
payment of the Guatemala
Consul Magee.

The landing stage at Li
long, has been entirely burn

Mr. Thomas Douglas For
ted an extra Knight Comma
India.

THE OUTWARD

The s.s. Bokhara, with
mails, left here for Bombay

LONDO

The Liverpool Cotton Mark
steady. Surats heavy.

The Lo Cotton Market
changed.

Fair D

The

of

3 per cent. Consols, for
5 per cent. French Rente, 87
Bar Silver

The sum of £157,000 has be
Bank of England—destination un

The following vessel has pass
Canal:—Oreste.

Arrival—Maria.

The Pegan (? Pegasus) has arrived at Aden
damaged.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 22nd July.

The latest famine report states that ten days of sunshine have greatly benefited the crops in North Behar. The floods have subsided. The area and extent of the injury is limited. The prospects of the crops in Southern and Northern Bengal are excellent. The Burdwan division and neighbourhood were enjoying moderate rain. The rainfall from the 1st to the 20th had mitigated anxiety, but more rain is still needed. The numbers on relief works are now reduced to six lakhs: they are being maintained on very low wages, so as to induce labourers to go to the fields. Six and a half lakhs of persons are receiving charitable relief. Advances to ryots are finishing everywhere except in Saran, where the demand for assistance is increasing. The demand for the sale of Government grain in Southern Behar is as high as ever. It is increasing in North-east Tirhoot, but is slackening in Chumparun and is altogether ceasing in Bhagalpur. Cholera is beginning anew in the Burdwan country.

BANGALORE R

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "

BANGALORE, 22nd JULY.

STEEPLECHASES

GRAND MILITARY

Jorrocks
Autocrat

AGRAM PURSE

Bass
Lady Flora

BANGALORE WELTER

Warwick

Two races, post entries.
No cards.

The Hon. Narayen Vasudeo has been re-appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for two years.

A letter from Mussoorie states that it is currently reported that Lieutenant-General C. Troup is very dangerously ill.

The provisions of Act XI. of 1874 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure) have been extended to the province of Mysore.

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, 2nd class, Rangoon, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the British Burmah Commission.

The recognition by the Government of India of Monsieur le Chevalier Charles Grondona, as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

A notification has been issued from the Comptroller General's Office to the effect that the rate of Exchange chargeable on issue of Overland Money Orders has been reduced to 1s. 9½d. per rupee.

On Monday next, a general meeting of the proprietors of the Madras Bank will be held, at 12 o'clock noon when, the report and statement of the Bank's affairs to 30th June, 1874, will be submitted by the Directors.

The title of "Rai Bahadoor has been conferred by the Viceroy as a personal distinction on Baboo Raj Chunder Dass, head clerk in the Office of the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, in recognition of services extending over a period of forty years.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 4th August 1874, for Assam. His Excellency will visit Dacca, Cachar, and Sylhet *en route*, and will arrive at Shillong on the 15th August 1874, returning to Calcutta about the end of August.

The title of "Khan Saheb" has been conferred by the Viceroy upon Bazonjee Sorabjee, as a personal distinction in recognition of his services in connection with the Commissariat Department, of the Abyssinian field force. This honour has long been withheld, and we are glad that it has come at last, for the services performed by Mr. Bazonjee were extremely valuable to the British Army.

The Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 3, entitled, "An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be applicable to the District of Sylhet from the 1st day of August 1874."

The gross receipts of Indian guaranteed railways from the 1st January to the 13th June amounted, approximately, to Rs. 4,56,74,412, showing an increase of Rs. 88,74,452 in comparison with the same period of last year. Of this amount the East Indian line absorbs no less than Rs. 65,10,455, the G. I. P. Rs. 7,57,524, and the B. B. and C. I. Rs. 12,83,043. The latter line exhibits a falling off, during the week, closing the period under notice, amounting to Rs. 28,952.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegram from Rangoon, dated 21st instant:—"Judgment passed by Recorder at noon to-day in libel case Hallett *vs.* Reverend Kerr Bain. It is for plaintiff for one thousand damages and full costs. Judgment took upwards of two hours to deliver. Rifles and carriage, seized by Burmese officials at Mandalay as contraband, have been returned by them and are now at Thayetmyo; they were taken from English steamer by 300 men, who threatened crew if concealed arms were found. Irrawaddy Flotillas's new steamer Yunan suc-

[illegible]day. Mr. G. E. Hay, Assistant Commissioner, died in Mouls

may be remembered that a dispute arose between His Rajah of Poodoocottah and his senior Regent as to the marriage of the latter's daughters. At the long run, the Raja carried the day as he had said, her daughter to the party she had selected, much to the chagrin of the Maharajah, who not long ago had done former pleasure of [illegible] question. This event has been the cause of causing further correspondence between the Government. It seems that the Raja [illegible] as Political Agent for a salute of guns [illegible] occasion of the birth ceremony being [illegible] the Honble D. Arbuthnot [illegible] Consequently applied [illegible] was now learnt that H. E. in [illegible] made through the Political Agent to inquire the reason why the order passed by the Agent in the matter of a salute of guns during the [illegible] occasion of ceremony connected with the birth of a son to her daughter.

The official report from the 16th July, 22nd instant, intimates that the s.s. Pennsarim, with a general cargo of rice, shellac, hides and cotton from Rangoon for the north, right on Rasa Island, south of Cape Guardafui, struck the 15th July. The second officer with an engineer and five Lascars put off in a boat to obtain assistance from Aden, and were picked up and brought to that port by the s.s. Pernambuco. H. M. S. Kwangtung, S. M., sailed for Bunder Meryah on the 18th July, where it is probable the remainder of the crew will be found, after having marched across the Cape, as was done last year in the case of the s.s. Singapore. The ship Royal Family, with 1,330 tons of coal on board, was totally lost on the 11th July, six miles south of Guardafui. The crew were rescued and brought on to Aden by the s.s. Glencairn, and H.E. ship British Empire, Captain J. W. Taylor, 35th Regiment Bengal N.I., a passenger by the P.s and O. steamer Hindostan, [illegible] harbour at Aden on the 20th July, and was buried with military honours in the evening.

The official remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd July 1874 are as follows:—Good rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are satisfactory. Rain has fallen in Sind, and the river is still unusually high. There has been good rain in Guzerat and fair [illegible] over the rest of the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal the rain continues in the north-central and western districts; it is still deficient in the south-central portion, and notably so in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpore; in these latter districts loss is apprehended if more does not soon fall. The damage from floods has not been serious, and prospects, except where further drought is likely to cause injury, are generally good. There has been an opportune break in the rains throughout the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has done great good; prospects are very favourable. Reports from the Punjab are good. The rain has been general in the Central Provinces and Berar, where prospects are satisfactory. There have been good falls, and prospects are good throughout Rajpootana and Central India. Rather excessive rain has fallen in Mysore. Reports from Nepal and Assam are good.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 1 under Section 70 of the Civil Pension Code:—An officer may submit his application for pension or gratuity [illegible] though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment; but the application must be supported by a certificate, from the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, that the officer is likely to retire, within six months, from Government service. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Account Department, when that Department is required to verify the services in accordance with the rules under Section 71. This provision is intended to obviate the delays which take place in verifying service, and it is not to be understood as justifying the preparation of the regular application in Form A prescribed in Section 72 before the officer has actually retired. His Excellency in Council also directs that the following note be inserted under Rule I of Section 78 of the said Code:—"Note.—This rule does not prohibit the submission of an application for pension or gratuity while an officer is in employ.—*See Rule I. under Section 70.*" The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a pension is payable to the day of the pensioner's death, inclusive.

BOMBAY.

A Missing Youth.—One Appa Meea has reported to the police that his brother, a lad of nine years of age, has been missing since the 28th instant.

Ten prisoners who were brought down from Ahmedabad on the 29th instant, and temporarily lodged at the Osmercarry chowkey, have been despatched to the jails at Poonah, Tannah and Deolalie.

High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, who returned to Bombay by the last mail, resumed charge of his office yesterday, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Larpent, who acted for him, will revert to his substantive appointment of Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona.

Theft.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, one Chenia Mootoo was charged with the theft of twenty-eight metal pots, the property of one Ebrahim Moosajee. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident on the Ghauts.—A few nights ago, as a goods' train was moving slowly over the Ghauts, a boulder fell down from above and smashed two of the waggons. The guard (Mather) had a narrow escape. No one was injured. This shows the risk which trains passing over the Ghauts run during this heavy fall of rain.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Serious Accident.—It appears that on the night of Tuesday last, a buggy driver, while attempting to extricate the reins which had got entangled with the tail of the horse, received a kick from the animal, which literally smashed one side of his face. The man was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in a state of insensibility.

Theft.—It has been discovered that the currency note for Rs. 100 which had been mistaken for a note of Rs. 10, and changed for that amount by one Jogee Hurry was stolen by him from his master, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, the proprietor of a liquor-shop on the Jail Road. The prisoner was placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police, and after the hearing of some evidence, was formally committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Charge of Wilful Disobedience Against the Officer of a Vessel.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Chalk, on behalf of Captain George Irwin, of the British ship Callirrhoe applied for a summons against Alexander Coleman, the second officer of that vessel, for gross insubordination and wilful neglect of duty. It appears that it was the second officer's first voyage in that vessel, and that prior to his appointment he had been an entire stranger to the captain. During the voyage his conduct was marked by repeated instances of disobedience, coupled with acts of violence towards the crew. Captain Irwin stated that the remarks and language which the second officer had frequently addressed to him, were of a description which he (the captain) had never yet been the subject of, in the course of his extensive experience as commander of a vessel. His Worship here advised, that the better course to pursue under the circumstances, would be to grant the mate his discharge, and rid himself and his ship of a nuisance; but the captain replied that he only regretted it was beyond his power to adopt the suggestion, and in fact the mate had expressed his determination to continue on board at all hazards; positively refusing to receive his discharge, which had been offered to him quite unconditionally. His Worship then consented to grant a summons upon a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands and continued neglect of duty. The summons has been made returnable on Monday next.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Tuesday, July 28	0 16	0 24	0 34
Previously registered...	60 29	65 93	59 13
Grand Total	60 45	66 17	59 47

THE CARTING AGENCIES.

The following correspondence on the subject of the Carting Agencies has been placed at our disposal for publication. It will be seen that a large number of respectable native cotton and other general merchants, objecting to the marriage of the latter's daughters [illegible] the long run the Raja carried the day [illegible] said, her daughter to the party she had selected much to the chagrin of the Maharajah, who not long ago had done former pleasure of [illegible] question. This event has been the cause of causing further correspondence between the Government. It seems that the Rajas [illegible] as Political Agent for a salute of guns [illegible] occasion of the birth ceremony being [illegible] the Honble D. Arbuthnot [illegible] Consequently applied [illegible] was now learnt that H. E. in [illegible] made through the Political Agent to inquire the reason why the order passed by the Agent in the matter of a salute of guns during the [illegible] occasion of ceremony connected with the birth of a son to her daughter.

The official report from the 16th July, 22nd instant, intimates that the s.s. Pennsarim, with a general cargo of rice, shellac, hides and cotton from Rangoon for the north, right on Rasa Island, south of Cape Guardafui, struck the 15th July. The second officer with an engineer and five Lascars put off in a boat to obtain assistance from Aden, and were picked up and brought to that port by the s.s. Pernambuco. H. M. S. Kwangtung, S. M., sailed for Bunder Meryah on the 18th July, where it is probable the remainder of the crew will be found, after having marched across the Cape, as was done last year in the case of the s.s. Singapore. The ship Royal Family, with 1,330 tons of coal on board, was totally lost on the 11th July, six miles south of Guardafui. The crew were rescued and brought on to Aden by the s.s. Glencairn, and H.E. ship British Empire, Captain J. W. Taylor, 35th Regiment Bengal N.I., a passenger by the P.s and O. steamer Hindostan, [illegible] harbour at Aden on the 20th July, and was buried with military honours in the evening.

The official remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd July 1874 are as follows:—Good rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are satisfactory. Rain has fallen in Sind, and the river is still unusually high. There has been good rain in Guzerat and fair [illegible] over the rest of the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal the rain continues in the north-central and western districts; it is still deficient in the south-central portion, and notably so in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpore; in these latter districts loss is apprehended if more does not soon fall. The damage from floods has not been serious, and prospects, except where further drought is likely to cause injury, are generally good. There has been an opportune break in the rains throughout the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has done great good; prospects are very favourable. Reports from the Punjab are good. The rain has been general in the Central Provinces and Berar, where prospects are satisfactory. There have been good falls, and prospects are good throughout Rajpootana and Central India. Rather excessive rain has fallen in Mysore. Reports from Nepal and Assam are good.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 1 under Section 70 of the Civil Pension Code:—An officer may submit his application for pension or gratuity [illegible] though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment; but the application must be supported by a certificate, from the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, that the officer is likely to retire, within six months, from Government service. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Account Department, when that Department is required to verify the services in accordance with the rules under Section 71. This provision is intended to obviate the delays which take place in verifying service, and it is not to be understood as justifying the preparation of the regular application in Form A prescribed in Section 72 before the officer has actually retired. His Excellency in Council also directs that the following note be inserted under Rule I of Section 78 of the said Code:—"Note.—This rule does not prohibit the submission of an application for pension or gratuity while an officer is in employ.—*See Rule I. under Section 70.*" The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a pension is payable to the day of the pensioner's death, inclusive.

Bombay, 1st July 1874.

C. Currey, Esquire, A. B. Wood & Co., R. Company
Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am [illegible] by the principal native cotton and general mer[illegible] of Bombay to forward you [illegible] memorial with the English translation addressed to you [illegible] the subject of the Carting Agencies, upon which [illegible] and which appears by signatures [illegible] to be generally considered by those who are either jealous of the Agencies or unacquainted with and ignorant of the benefits derived from the [illegible]

I beg to request you will be good enough to forward a copy of the same to the Government and Home Board at your early convenience.

I am, dear Sir, your [illegible] obedient servant,

[illegible]

We the undersigned cotton merchants in general beg to draw the notice of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to the [illegible] which [illegible] the inconvenience and loss [illegible] the Agency Contracts, have often had to sustain [illegible] Mr. Byramjee Nasserwanjee, our goods are promptly carried to [illegible] without [illegible] payments for the railway charges) which is not [illegible] convenience, are made [illegible] eight days after delivery. The goods are safely delivered without any dispute whatever, besides which we enjoy several conveniences [illegible]

We, therefore, are satisfied with the present Carting Agents.

Vajeevandass Vallubdass
Nanabhoy Framjee & Co.
Dhunjee Hoonjabhoy.
Pallonjee Nowrojee Cama & Co.
Cassinbhoy Gopaldass.
Vajeebhoy Gopaldass.
Nagindass Tokersidass.
Jugjee Jadhoo.
Gordhandass Parsoramdas.
Bapoobhoy Visram.
Morarjibhoy Vibhookhendass.
Vithildass Mangjee.
Rungildass Ambalall.
Dowjee Bhairay.
Tribhoovun Vallee & Co.
Dayabhoy Cumanjee & Co.
Sumjee Mooljee.
Hurjeon Kheem.
Muncee Bowjee & Co.
Mancal Deochend.
Manordass Runchordass.
Pestonjee Kinneramjee.
Bhookhendass Vithildass Khendass.
Magunlal Ootamram.
Bhugwanjee Mahdowjee.
Tribhowandass Jadowjee.
Sassoon Davidsheend.
Khunjee Varjeebhai.
Veruchund Rupchund.
Savaram Rajbux.
Saundersjee Rugoonjee.
Limbdee Doondawalla.
Gaekwar Toolsidass.
Moolgee Jaitha.
Nagjee Dhurmsey.
Teoolsee Mohanjee.
Bhugwandass Anundjee.
Jeevraj Baloo.
Dayabhai Khimjee & Co.
Premchund Roychund.
Hurjee Jeena.
Sumjee Soopall & Co.
Goss & Company.
Lallbhai Purseram.
Cooverjee Mowjee & Co.
Moolloo Weljee.
Motichok Schmidtjee.
Cassinjee Hurjeevandass.
Rossjee Sorjee.
Pribhoodass Hurrivallubdass.
Veleebhoy Jokadass.
Goculdass Moodhoodass.
Bowaldass Jadhoodass.
Nuthoobhoy Soobhoodass.
Bhaibhoy Coomlabhoy.
Veruchund Dhurmchund.
Meerabhai Sukkulchund.
Mooljee Jadhoodass.
Vallubdass Premchund.
Nagardas Purmoondass.
Vishnoobhoy Nagardas.
Muncherjee Pestonjeedass.
Mancherjee Khanbhoy.

Dated 1st July 1874.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Agents' Department.

No. 870 of 1874.

Bombay, 4th July 1874.

To Vurjeevandass Vallubdass, Esquire, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, forwarding a memorial signed by 56 native cotton and general merchants, on the subject of the Carting Agency, and to express my concurrence in the view that the abolition of the Carting Agency would be inconvenient.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. Currey, Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK PROJECT.

No. 976.

Marine Department,

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1874.

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, No. 472, dated 19th June 1874.

Forwards report of the Committee appointed by the Trustees, in compliance with para. 6 of the Government Resolution No. 567, of 20th April last, to consider the plans and estimates for the Elphinstone Dock project, and also to consider Mr. Edwin Clark's scheme for providing dock accommodation at Bombay. Transmits also copy of a Resolution passed by the Trustees on the Committee's report.

Further letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, No. 590, dated 7th July 1874.

In continuation of his letter No. 472, dated 19th June last, submits plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 67,43,397, for the construction of the Elphinstone Dock, and solicits sanction thereto.

Resolution.—The Government are now in possession of the result of that professional examination of the project and estimates for the construction of the Elphinstone Dock, the necessity for which they felt it their duty to urge very strongly on the Government of India. They have before them also conditions of contracts, specifications and estimates, with the opinion of the Committee of the Trustees that the project for the construction of the dock is sufficiently matured to be put in hand.

2. It is undoubtedly matter of satisfaction to the Government to find both the professional Committee and the Trustees as a body admitting the propriety of abandoning that entrance to the dock which constituted, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, a serious objection to the original plan, and which led them to remonstrate against its premature adoption by the Government of India.

3. The estimate is described as "intended to cover everything to put the dock and channel in working order. The supplementary works may be considered in detail afterwards." As to the cost of the latter there is no information.

4. The last Resolution passed by the Trustees on the 18th June approved of paras. 4 to 9 inclusive of the report of their Dock Committee, and recommended Government to permit them to put the work in hand at once. Upon this point it is to be noticed that the Committee in Section *f.* of para. 5 and in para. 6 recommend in opposition to the advice of Mr. Ormiston, a certain method of dealing with the eastern wall of the dock, by which they hold that the estimate can be reduced from Rs. 67,00,000 to Rs. 58,00,000. The Trustees, as shown above, support their Committee; but with their letter No. 590, of the 7th July, they submit, for sanction, an estimate amounting to Rs. 67,43,697, without any allusion to the abandonment of the proposed reduction. On this point explanation becomes necessary, and with it, the question whether the Government would no doubt be warranted, as far as accuracy of calculation and probable cost are concerned, in accepting the estimate without further question.

5. There are, however, weighty considerations which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, render it his duty, even at this late hour, to pause before recommending to the Government of India the immediate construction of this dock, and to invite them to consider whether the interests of Bombay and of India will not be best promoted by a change of plan. The Dock Committee in the 21st, 22nd and 23rd paras. of their report expressed the following opinions:—

"21.—In the opinion of the majority of the Committee, it is to be regretted that the advantages of Mody Bay as a site for docks have not of late received the attention that ought to have been bestowed on the question before a final decision was arrived at.

"22.—Mody Bay was the site selected by the Committee of 1867, and the chief ground for setting aside their decision was the increased value which would accrue to the Elphinstone Estate by placing docks there, an argument which loses much of its force when it is remembered that the Port Trust and Government have a large unoccupied area at Mody Bay.

"23.—If the docks are placed at Mody Bay, the wharfage and anchorage of the immense costing trade, which from time immemorial has centred at the Elphinstone Estate, are left undisturbed. The arrangement would be more convenient both to the foreign and coasting trade and would be preferred by the owners of property in the Fort, Colaba, and the native town."

6. The Trustees, dealing with this part of the question, on the 18th June, resolved—

"With reference to para. 24 of the report, which is as follows:—'It rests for the Trustees to decide whether they wish to re-open the question of docks at Mody Bay at all'—it was proposed by Colonel Trevor and carried that 'the Trustees recognize the great advantages of Mody Bay, but the works at the Elphinstone Estate are so much further advanced that both the immediate outlay and the time required for commencing and carrying out the works will be considerably less than if the Mody Bay scheme were adopted, and on this ground they consider that the dock on the Elphinstone Estate should be taken first in hand and the Mody Bay site reserved for the additional docks that will probably be required before the lapse of many years."

7. As regards the comparative outlay for the two works, it must be pointed out that the probable ultimate cost of constructing a dock at the Mody Bay should be placed at Rs. 18,00,000 less than the amount given by the Committee. They have, however, left the work which [illegible] and [illegible] out. There were one or two passengers in the adjoining compartment after I was [illegible] out. I enquired their names and took them down. They were Moreshwar Anundrao, Bhugwantrao Balcristna Bhevramshunker. There were two other [illegible] whose names I did not take down. The conductor, Martin, and many others were standing on the platform when I came out of the compartment. I saw a [illegible] board outside attached to it bearing the word "reserved." As I was entering the compartment at the Poona station I looked at the carriage and I found that there was a board on the adjoining compartment with the word "reserved" and there was no board on the compartment I entered. The board was in front of the adjoining compartment when I left Poona station. When I reached Bombay I went before Mr. Conder. His head clerk took down my statement. I produce the original reply I got from Mr. Conder dated July 1873. I stated the same facts to Mr. Conder as above stated. Exhibit No 7, now shown to me, is the letter dated 5th August 1873 I wrote in reply to Mr. Conder's letter. I got nothing from the Railway Company after that. I am [illegible] of Arts of the Bombay University. I was a Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kullaghee in 1869, 1870, and 1871. I am a Fellow of the Bombay University and have been one from 1867. I was a Professor of Sanscrit at the College in Poona. I was also a teacher of Sanscrit and a Fellowship in the Elphinstone College at Bombay. After I got out of the compartment at Lanowlee I saw the passenger got into it. She got down at the reversing station on the Ghauts. I obtained a second class ticket from Poona to Bombay. During the scene nobody pointed out to me.

Cross-examined—The police peon did not touch me and did not ill use me. He put forth his hand but did not touch me. I got into the carriage with the intention of going in the same carriage. I still I should reach Bombay I had a right to do so. I say so because I paid the fee and got into the carriage and thatI[illegible] was not reserved. The company has no right to move me from one carriage to another unnecessarily. The board I saw in the compartment in which the five passengers were seated. I was seated in the front compartment facing the engine—I mean nearest to the engine. I got out at the [illegible] three or four minutes before the train reached Poona. I will swear that there was no board on the compartment I was seated in when I got into the train. I cannot say that there was a board on the opposite side of the compartment I got in or not. When I stated before that there was no board on the compartment in which I rode, I meant on the side I got in. I have not observed a board on the opposite side between Lanowlee and Poona, as I had no occasion to look on the other side. When I was asked to get out I saw one female on the platform and her luggage was brought into the compartment and she was desiring to come in, so I believe. If I was civilly requested I have gone to the compartment. I did not offer to go out. I would not leave the carriage for you or any one else. I did say "I have as much right to ride in the carriage as any other person, unless it is reserved." I do not recollect using the word "ladies." I wrote in a hurry. Mr. Maurice was then on the platform. I cannot say whether he saw me out of the window. I do not recollect whether I was a vakeel. I may have said in substance that a gentleman has a right to go into a carriage as well as any lady unless it is reserved. I did not say that a lady can produce a receipt or a ticket whether she has paid for the regulated number of seats entitling her to reserve a compartment for herself. The railway company has no legal right or jurisdiction to reserve any compartment in a public train to the inconvenience of the public." I made no such statement. I have [illegible] I wrote to Government on the subject. I sent a copy of it to the Times of India Press for copy in print. It was all right. Mr. Maurice never referred to me any Act or section of an Act. "Impertinent" in connection with Martin's words was not impertinent. The defendant under the circumstances above related ordered me to get out, hence I say they were impertinent. The station-master was impertinent in which he spoke to me and the tone he was not impertinent to me. Mr. Maurice, and Martin were impertinent. When he spoke in an imperious tone to turn me referred to and pointed me out with his [illegible] that as an insult to me. I have not diary dated 30th August. I have taken place. [illegible] getting out from the compartment at Lanowlee. She got out of the very compartment I turned out. I did not see the luggage of she is the same person who wanted Lanowlee station. When Mr. Maurice possible that I could be a magistrate as, he would know law better.

Re-examined—I was noting down the number of the [illegible] name of Mr. Maurice, and the fact that [illegible] by Martin was the station-master. [illegible] to consult Railway authorities, and the company, what course [illegible] prosecuted me up to this day for [illegible] on that occasion. When I reached the [illegible] I saw a signboard with the word [illegible] opposite side of the compartment in which I was seated at Lanowlee and in which I was. I did not see a signboard on the same side of the compartment from which I was turned out at Lanowlee.

Mr. Branson—I decided the original suit in favour of the plaintiff, [illegible] all the issues in his favour and awarding him the full amount claimed together with costs of suit, and ordering that the defendants should bear their own costs.

Against the Subordinate Judge's decree, the defendants filed an appeal to the District Court at Poona on the grounds, 1st, that the decree was contrary to law; 2nd, that it was contrary to the weight of evidence; 3rd, that the removal of the plaintiff from the railway carriage was justified by Section 46 of Act 18 of 1854; and 4th, that such removal having been effected without any unnecessary violence, the plaintiff was not entitled to more than nominal damages even if his removal was not justified by Section 46 of Act 18 of 1854.

The appeal came on for argument before N. Daniel, Esq., District Judge of Poona, on the 27th of July.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, appeared for the Railway Company.

Mr. Cassinath Gadgill appeared on behalf of Mr. Pandit.

The Judge raised the following issue:—Had the appellants authority to insist upon the respondent leaving the carriage at Lanowlee, but his honour intimated that in dealing with that issue himself, he would divide the question into two heads, viz, 1st, whether the respondents could at any time, when they thought it necessary, constitute a carriage reserved and require an occupant to leave it; and 2nd, if they could not do so at any moment, whether they could do so at the particular time.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the Court on behalf of the appellants, stated that this was an appeal brought by the Railway Company against a decree passed by Mr. Fernandez in a suit brought against the Railway Company by Mr. Shanker Pandurung Pandit, who described himself as a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kullaghee in 1869-70-71, a Fellow of the Bombay University, late Professor of Sanscrit in the Deccan College in Poona, Master of Laws, holder of a Fellowship in the Elphinstone College at Bombay, and several other fearful and wonderful things, for having through its servants ejected, or rather threatened to eject, his august person from the compartment of a second-class carriage on the 10th of July 1873 at Lanowlee on an occasion when he was honouring the Railway Company by travelling down their line from Poona to Bombay, he having insisted on remaining in that compartment after he was told that it had been reserved for ladies. Now the plaintiff called five witnesses to prove his case, and the defendants called six witnesses to prove theirs, and their evidence so far as it was material could be dealt with in ten minutes. The facts of the case were short and simple, and the legal principles involved still shorter, still simpler, and yet the judgment dragged its weary length over forty valuable pages of the brief, which he (the learned counsel) then heldin his hand. And to what purpose were the otherwise valuable pages used?—why, to fill them with a number of quotations, most of them utterly irrelevant, and some found in the books of little or no accuracy—to fill them with positive mis-statements of the facts—to fill them with arguments and deductions which it was impossible to read without amusement and difficult to state with gravity—to fill them in a manner still more to be regretted with wild scandalous comments on the evidence,—to fill them with suggestions and insinuations and deliberate charges of perjury and subornation of perjury against those connected with the defence, from the unfortunate lad Martin up to Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, and even to the impersonal corporation which had no body to be kicked and no soul to be saved, or otherwise. Everybody connected with the defence, the judgment charged with perjury and subornation of perjury, and it finished up with a personal attack on the solicitor who conducted the case on behalf of the Railway Company in the Court below. With each of these points the learned counsel said he would deal at large when he was going through the judgment unless he was stopped by the Court, because he thought it was a judgment which, taken with the evidence on the record, ought to bring on the Court which delivered it a severe censure from the Court to which it was subject. If the statement of the Subordinate Judge contained at the end of his judgment were true that he regretted to have to observe that he had heard with pain the two hours' speech addressed to the Court by Mr. Cleveland, the whole of which was insupportable with such expressions as "vindictive," "cantankerous," "capable of raising matinées," "unfit for the position he holds," "Government ought to dismiss him," were levelled at the plaintiff, charging him with ignorance, and sneering at the University honours the plaintiff had obtained, and often sarcastically referring to the degrees he had obtained and the position he held, &c., &c.—if all this were entirely true—if it were true also, as the Judge said (a statement in which he is not borne out by the record) that Mr. Cleveland cross-examined the plaintiff in an insulting way, then the more judicial and certainly the more manly way of dealing with such conduct would have been to have stopped the cross-examination and to have objected when he (Mr. Cleveland) was delivering those remarks which the Judge said in his judgment he would direct the attention of the Court to, but to listen to with composure, and not to have shown himself to be (at times) amused with what was being said, nor should he have parted with Mr. Cleveland on apparently good terms and then said what he has in the judgment in his absence, that not being the proper place to make remarks upon the conduct of gentlemen who practise before the Court of their humble ability before such great Judges as Mr. Fernandez. If it had not been for that weak and ill-advised Resolution of Government, No. 1412 of 1873, the learned counsel said this case would probably never have been brought at all. An attempt had been made to put that resolution in in the original suit, but Mr. Cleveland had very properly objected to its introduction, and Mr. Fernandez had ruled that it was not admissible; but after Mr. Cleveland had left, and during his absence, the attempt was renewed, and although Mr. Fernandez had previously ruled the document inadmissible he permitted it to be put in. As a matter of fact there could be no question but that the resolution was inadmissible; but there it was in. Upon such a letter as that written by the plaintiff to Government on the 18th of August, 1873, one would have thought such a resolution as that would have been the last thing to put on the record. One would suppose there was no judicial member of Council to advise Government whether, in a complaint like this made to Government on matters which probably might go before a Civil Court, it might not be better to refrain from expressing any opinion one way or the other. Certainly, before expressing disapproval they should have taken the trouble to ascertain whether there was anything to disapprove of. The letter which called forth the resolution would have to be adverted to, because when contrasted with the original complaint the plaintiff made on arrival at Bombay his Honour would see how the case had developed itself bit by bit in a crescendo style till it had culminated in that triumph of pleading, the summons served upon Mr. Conder, the unfortunate Traffic Manager of the Company. On what principle it was thought that Mr. Conder could be in any way liable for an assault committed by station-masters and ticket cutters at Lanowlee it was difficult to conceive, but it was against him that he action was brought. However, Mr. Cleveland had pointed out that error, and the company by their Agent, Mr. [illegible] Mercurey, had been substituted for Mr. Conder as defendants. As for the letter of 18th August 1873 which had been put in, and which had been published by Mr. Pandit in the *India Prakash* of 22nd December 1873, it was an attempt to influence the Court. It had evidently been put in with the view of inducing the Court to think that the great and powerful Government had wigged the Railway Company for their great and gross insolence to the plaintiff. The statements contained in this letter were many of them untrue, and it was therefore of importance when it came to be considered what amount of credence was to be attached to plaintiff's evidence. Mr. Branson then referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Conder and Mr. Pandit, and stated that from those letters and the subsequent conduct of the plaintiff it was clear that the idea which had possessed him and upon which he had acted was that having purchased a ticket and got into a carriage at Poona he was entitled to perform the whole of his journey in that carriage. This was a principle set up by plaintiff and for him to prove. It was an entirely erroneous principle and required no argument to prove that it was so. The mere enunciation of the principle was sufficient to show its fallacy. But not only was the principle which the plaintiff sought to establish incorrect, but the statements which were contained in his letters were untrue. In his letter to Mr. Conder of 5th August 1873 he distinctly states—"But it was in the course of this dispute that Trimbuck put the board on my compartment." Any one reading that letter with an ordinary apprehension of English would suppose that Mr. Pandit had seen Trimbuck put this board on; but throughout the evidence there was not one single syllable about Trimbuck or about his having done anything of the sort. In his letter Mr. Pandit stated that he had evidence to prove the fact. If so, why was it not adduced at the trial? In the same letter he asserts that it was not at all correct to say that the board was pointed out to him, and that if the Railway subordinate, said they did he was compelled most emphatically to deny the truth of their assertion. This was the gentleman, the learned counsel continued, who had the assurance to write a letter to Government, a letter equally filled with misstatements, and to appeal to Government to rely on his veracity and wig the Railway Company. This was the gentleman who had sufficient assurance to do this, and who had afterwards called witnesses, every one of whom had contradicted his statement. They all swore that when the Company's officers informed him that the compartment was reserved they took up a board and showed it to him and they were corroborated by the defendants' witnesses. Was the plaintiff to be believed or his own witnesses, and all the witnesses of the defendants? These discrepancies showed that the plaintiff was certainly not worthy of such implicit reliance as the Subordinate Judge seemed him to be. The plaintiff denied, in the most emphatic manner, that the "reserved" board was ever pointed out to him, and his own witnesses swore that when he disputed the question the board was lifted up and shown to him. The principle which the plaintiff had attempted to set up, that because he had entered a carriage at Poona he was entitled to go down in it to Bombay, the learned counsel characterised as simply preposterous. His Honour was probably aware from personal knowledge that no train ever went down the Ghauts in the same state in which it left Poona. There were always carriages to be shunted, and it was clear from the evidence that there was no other second class compartment on this occasion which could have been reserved. If the plaintiff's contention was correct, the sooner the Legislature passed an enactment altering the law, the better, for it would be simply impossible for the Company, consistently with their duty to provide for the safety of the public, to work their line if the principle for which the plaintiff contended were laid down as sound law. The learned counsel put several hypothetical cases to the Court to show that if a passenger's right to perform his entire journey in the identical compartment in which he took a seat at his starting-point were admitted, it would be virtually impossible for the Company to work their traffic, and roughly contended that, regarded either from a legal or a common sense point of view, it must be obvious to any person of ordinary comprehension that the mere purchasing of a ticket gave a passenger a right to travel only subject to certain contingencies (as for instance, whether there was room in the train) and subject to duties and obligations imposed upon him by law and by the reasonable rules and regulations of the Company framed under the authority of the legislature for the proper conduct of their business, and that the purchase of a ticket did not give a passenger any such absolute rights as Mr. Pandit contended for. The plaintiff himself was quite unreliable and entirely unworthy of credence. In his letters he had recklessly made statements as to facts which were positively untrue. Mr. Pandit's letter of 18th August 1874 to Government contained, amongst many other inaccurate and untrue statements, the following passage:—"I beg very respectfully to point out that second class carriages are not usually reserved for women, but only 3rd class ones. The only exception to this is a certain 2nd class compartment provided with a water-closet for females, but such was not the compartment in which I had taken my seat. And if I understand correctly the rules and practice of the

ment Resolution No. 3275 of 8th June last, has arrived at the following conclusions:—

2. With a view to enabling the Commissioner to place a Superintendent in charge of each of the principal divisions of the city, his proposal to add three European Superintendents is approved. The proposed addition to the number of European Inspectors is considered unnecessary. The European Constables may be raised from 12 to 15, and as opportunities offer the natives, now holding office on the European establishment, should be replaced by Europeans.

3. The strength and cost of the European establishment now sanctioned will contrast with the present establishment as follows:—

Present.		Sanctioned.	
Superintendents.		Superintendents.	
2 at Rs. 350	Rs. 700	2 at Rs. 350	Rs. 700
Horse allowance at Rs. 50	100	3 at Rs. 250	750
	Rs. 800	Horse allowance at Rs. 50.	250
			Rs. 1,700
Inspectors.		Inspectors.	
4 at Rs. 175	Rs. 700	No alterations	Rs. 2,950
With horse allowance at Rs. 50	200		
7 at Rs. 150	1,050		
8 at Rs. 125	1,000		
	Rs. 2,950		
Constables.		Constables.	
5 at Rs. 110	Rs. 550	5 at Rs. 110	Rs. 550
7 at Rs. 100	700	10 at Rs. 100	1,000
	Rs. 1,250		Rs. 1,550
	Rs. 5,000		Rs. 6,200

Giving an increase of 6 men and Rs. 1,200.

4. An addition to the native mounted police is sanctioned as follows:—

Present.		Sanctioned.	
1 Duffedar at Rs. 35 with house rent Rs. 2 and horse allowance at Rs. 35	62	1 Jemadar with horse allowance Rs. 30	80
12 Constables on Rs. 14 each, with house rent Rs. 1 and horse allowance Rs. 35, in all Rs. 50 each	600	1 Duffedar at Rs. 25 with house rent Rs. 2 and horse allowance Rs. 35	62
		1 Duffedar on Rs. 20 with horse allowance Rs. 30 and house rent Rs 2	52
		12 Constables on Rs. 14 with house rent Rs. 1 and horse allowance Rs. 35, in all Rs. 50 each	600
		18 Constables at Rs. 14, horse allowance at Rs. 30 and house rent at Rs. 1	810
	Rs. 662		Rs. 1,604

Giving an increase of 20 men and Rs. 942 monthly cost.

5. The horse allowance sanctioned for the additional Jemadar, Duffedar, and Sowars is Rs. 30 each per mensem. The present Duffedar and Sowars may continue to draw their horse allowance of Rs. 35, but it should be reduced to Rs. 30 on the appointment of their successors.

6. In consideration of the increase sanctioned above, it is decided that forty Native Foot Constables on Rs. 11 per mensem should be reduced. The reductions should be carried out simultaneously with the new appointments.

7. The financial result of these changes will then be as follows:—

Monthly cost of additional European establishment	Rs. 1,200
Of additional Mounted Native Police	942
	Rs. 2,142
Deduct Monthly pay of 40 native foot constables	Rs. 440
Extra monthly cost	Rs. 1,702

or Rs. 20,424 per annum.

8. The Government are not prepared to sanction the two Police vans that have been proposed.

9. The subject of building lines for the Police in different quarters of the town is being separately considered.

10. Copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the General Department with a view to the Municipality being moved to provide the necessary means.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No 3871 of 1874.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Memorandum in the General Department, No. 2885, dated 24th July 1874 forwarding, for my "information and guidance," Government Resolution, in the Judicial Department, No. 4039, dated 15th July 1874. This Resolution orders the maintenance of additional European and native police in the city of Bombay, at an annual cost of Rs. 20,424, and directs, in para. 10, that a "copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the General Department with a view to the Municipality being moved to provide for the necessary means."

2. I must acknowledge that I was altogether unprepared for these orders. The first intimation I received that an increase to the police force of Bombay was contemplated was that contained in your letter, No. 1042, dated 10th April 1874. Therein you state that you are directed to forward to me, "for the information of the Town Council, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relative to certain additions and changes proposed by the Commissioner of Police, to be made in the Bombay Police." These papers consisted of a letter from the Commissioner of Police, No. 621, dated 23rd March 1874, and Government Resolution, in the Judicial Department thereon, No. 1734 dated 16th March 1874. The concluding words of the first paragraph of that Resolution are, that His Excellency in Council "will, when the full details have been considered, submit, *for the consideration of the Municipality*, proposals for carrying out the arrangement."

3. I beg respectfully to state, that I consider I was fully justified in thinking, from these words, that before Government passed any definite orders, as they have now done, saddling the Municipal Corporation with the cost of additional police to the extent of Rs. 1,702 a month, they would "submit for the consideration of the Municipality proposals for carrying out the arrangement."

4. I should mention here that, as you are well aware, Act III. of 1872 makes a wide difference between the Town Council and the Municipality; and it was for the former body only that I was desired, in your letter No. 1042, of April 10th, to communicate with on the subject of Mr. Souter's letter and accompanying Resolution of the 26th of March. The consequence is that, up to this day, I have made no communication whatever on the subject to the Municipal Corporation.

5. The Town Council, I may add, entirely concurred with me in thinking that it was the intention of Government to afford the Town Council and Corporation, at some future time, an opportunity of considering Mr. Souter's proposals. This will be seen from what occurred. As desired by Government, I laid the papers before the Town Council on April 14th; and it was then resolved—"That Government may be informed that the subject matter of these papers will be considered when the proposals mentioned in para. 1 of Government Resolution No. 1734 of 1874, Judicial Department, are forwarded for consideration, as promised by Government."

6. A copy of this Resolution was sent by me to Government, with my letter No. 1871, dated 18th April 1874. From a perusal of this, His Excellency in Council was of course fully aware what our legitimate expectations were; and if they were grounded, an intimation to that effect should have been given. But nothing of the sort was done; and I heard nothing further on the subject, until, on the 24th instant, I received orders from Government to provide the necessary means for paying the extra police.

7. I feel quite confident that the facts I have stated, which prove clearly that there has been some misunderstanding, for which the Municipality is not responsible, will induce His Excellency the Governor in Council to recall the Resolution which has been passed, and issue such orders as will afford the Town Council and Municipal Corporation an opportunity of considering, before it is too late, a matter in which they are so deeply interested.

8. I will now offer a few remarks from a legal point of view. It seems to me to be doubtful whether Government are competent to impose this unexpected burden on the Corporation, in the middle of the year, without, at least, strictly adhering to the letter of the law.

9. Section 86 of Act III. of 1872 gives the Government power to fix the "*annual expenses*" of the police, as they may determine from time to time. Had this section stood alone, the Corporation would perhaps have much cause for remonstrance, on legal grounds. But in para. 1 of section 137 of Act III. of 1872, which lays down the law as to how Municipal funds are to be expended, it is provided that Government may direct the Municipality to defray the whole or a proportion of the charges of every description of the police, "after consideration of the representations of the Police Commissioner and the Corporation, to whom the estimates of the Police Commissioner shall be submitted *annually*," for their opinion, through the Municipal Commissioner."

9a. You are, of course, well aware, from what I have already said, that the representations and estimates made by Mr. Souter, on which Government have now, in the middle of the year, sanctioned an increase to the Bombay Police Force, costing Rs. 1,702 a month, were not submitted by Mr. Souter to me for the opinion of the Corporation, and have never been considered by the Corporation.

10. Under these circumstances, the legality of the orders passed by Government might, perhaps, be questioned. But it is not on the legal rights of the Municipality that I mainly rest my case. Nobody is in a better position than His Excellency the Governor in Council to appreciate how inconvenient it is, with a fixed budget, and an inelastic revenue, to be suddenly called on, in the middle of the year, to meet an unexpected demand. I do not mean by this remark to plead in *forma pauperis* for, thanks to the labours of Messrs. Hope, Peile, and Pedder, the Municipality has safely emerged from the slough of insolvency, in which it appeared to be at one time inextricably involved; and if it is indispensably necessary, I can find the requisite funds. But our ability to pay does not make the demand less annoying; because I must, of course, divert the money from useful purposes to which I had determined to allot it.

11. As Bombay is the only city in British India, or (I believe) throughout Her Majesty's dominions, which pays the whole of its police charges without possessing the slightest authority over the Police Commissioner, or even an individual policeman, and as the Government of Bombay only last month pleaded want of means alone, as a reason for withholding the police contribution which up to 1871 they regularly granted, and which they admit the Municipality has a right to expect, I beg respectfully to urge that Government will use with moderation the great powers which Act III. of 1872 confers upon them.

12. I send herewith copy of my letter No. 38-9, dated 25th instant, to the address of the Judicial Secretary to Government, and copy of my letter No. 3818, to the address of Mr. Souter.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 27th July 1874.

No. 3819 of 1874.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I beg to forward copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Souter, and shall be much obliged if you will request His Excellency the Governor in Council to allow Mr. Souter to hold Resolution No. 4039, dated 15th July 1874, in abeyance for a few days, as I have some doubts as to the legality of the orders issued, and shall probably feel it my duty to make a respectful remonstrance on the subject to Government.—I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

25th July 1874.

No. 3818 of 1874.

To F. Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4039, dated 15th July 1874, sanctioning an increase to the Bombay Police at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,702, was yesterday evening forwarded to me with Government Memorandum in the General Department, No. 2885, dated 24th instant.

2. May I request you will be good enough not to act on that Resolution immediately, as I shall probably feel it my duty to make a representation to Government on the subject at once.

3. I shall send a copy of this letter to Government.—I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

25th July 1874.

The Chairman said it would of course be necessary to lay this correspondence before the meeting of the Corporation on the following day, for their information in connection with this subject.

Dr. Blaney—Before we separate I should like to say a few words on a subject which is I believe interesting to all of us. The present condition of Vehar is that its gathering ground is increased by the addition of the reservoir and gathering ground of Toolsee. The late heavy and continued rain-fall has not only rapidly filled Vehar but the quantity of water flowing into this reservoir has been exceptionally great, consequently the water has risen higher than in any previous year, causing a corresponding heavy overflow on the weir, trying it more severely than it has ever been tried before. I visited the works at Vehar the day before yesterday to ascertain for myself the present and future prospects of our water supply. The ground in front of the apron wall of the waste weir is being washed away. Already there is a chasm about thirty feet deep extending the whole length of the apron wall, and going far down into the gorge that carries the waste from the weir. The cross sections of the weir in plate X. of Major Tulloch's water supply report shows that the weir is not carried down to the surface of the rock. The apron wall appears to have been built after the overflow in 1861, and it becomes a question of considerable importance whether this wall has been carried down to a rock foundation, for it is not only possible but probable that if the bank in front of the apron wall continues to be washed away, the wall will give way from the bottom if it is not sunk into the rock. At the time of my visit the height of water running over the weir was 33 inches, and I learned that it was 38 inches on the previous day. Very much is left to conjecture about the weir, for beyond the cross section given of it in Major Tulloch's report there is no letter-press description of the work, and no mention is made either of the apron or the apron wall. If there is any doubt regarding the stability of the works connected with the weir, as it is possible that continued heavy rain may return before the wet season closes and again cause an overflow similar to that which has just occurred, one or two precautions might be taken to prevent the water going over the weir to the same height; either the pen-stock in the Toolsee tunnel may be put down, or the short main from Vehar may be allowed to run, while several pipes in the town might be allowed to discharge as if from open ends. It is not until the water falls below the weir that any examination can be made of the apron wall, and it is only then that the Council can learn whether any and what expenditure will be required to make the weir secure in the event of any insecurity being found.

Mr. Walton, having been again asked to attend the meeting and state his opinion on this subject, said that he had visited the lake and seen the overflow referred to by Dr. Blaney, but he did not think there was any reason for apprehending danger at present.

INDIAN NEWS.

FOOD GRAINS.—Tirhoot must have had a considerably larger quantity of grain privately stored than the local authorities, or in fact any one else, believed. In some places of the subdivision prices have fallen below the rates at which Government grain has been selling, owing in no insignificant degree to the production of hidden stores. With the prospect before them, the poor people have no longer any object in concealing their hoards, and consequently, have competed in the market outbidding the Sirkar. The Relief Superintendent in one of the circles of Mozufferpore has not been able to discover a single instance of ground being left uncultivated for want of seed grain.—*Bengal Times.*

S. PAUL'S MISSION HOME.—About two years ago an effort was made by some members of the congregation of S. Paul's Cathedral to work amongst the poor of Calcutta. There not being any poor people within the geographical limits of the Cathedral district it was felt right to help those parts of Calcutta which were, in a certain sense, over-burthened with poor. With the kind consent of the Chaplain of S. James's a part of his district lying north of Bow Bazaar was chosen as the spot in which to begin work. A house was taken in Scott's Lane, Day and Sunday schools established, services on week-day and Sunday undertaken by the Cathedral clergy and laity. This has gradually prospered, by God's blessing, the room has been filled with people, the schools well attended. For the last few months the staff of workers has received valuable help from the S. P. G. Missionary of S. Saviour's, who has undertaken visiting in the district, superintendence of the day school, and gives assistance in the services. It has now been determined to extend the scheme by establishing a "home" for the children of parents in distressed or destitute circumstances.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following Resolution, together with the Comptroller General's letter and an abstract of the statement therewith received, are published for general information:—

Read a letter from the Comptroller General, No 458, dated the 23rd July 1874, with one statement, reporting the result of the tenders for the loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of 4th June 1874.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the acceptance of the tenders referred to in the Comptroller General's letter.

No. 458.

From the Comptroller General to the Secy. to the Government of of India, Financial Department.

Comptroller General's Office,
Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the result of the allotment of 2½ crores of four per cent. Promisory Notes of 1842-43 for which tenders were invited by Notification of the 4th ultimo, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of that date.

2 The accompanying statement, marked A, shows the total number and amount of tenders according to each rate, distinguishing the tenders of Europeans and natives. There were, it will be seen, 1,380 tenders, amounting to Rs. 16,15,95,900, viz.:—

	Tenders Number.	Amount. Rs.
Europeans	472	11,65,86,700
Natives	908	4,50,37,200
Total	1,380	16,15,95,900

3. In the loan of 1869, the natives were 121 to Europeans 125.

4. The number and amount of tenders above the Government minimum of Rs. 101 were 851 tenders, aggregating Rs. 14,13,81,500, viz.:—

	Tenders Number	Amount. Rs.
Europeans	326	10,79,27,200
Natives	525	3,34,53,600
Total	851	14,13,81,500

5. Twelve tenders, at rates ranging from Rs. 102-11-1 to Rs. 103-3-3 per cent., were accepted in full for Rs. 2,48,05,000. Of the next highest offer, viz., Rs. 102-10-2, only three-quarter per cent. of the amounts applied for, viz., Rs. 2,20,00,000.

6. The produce of the loan at the rates accepted is Rs. 2,56,90,695-5-0, giving an average rate of Rs. 102-12-2 per Rs. 100, and a profit of Rs. 6,90,695-5-0 on the transaction.

7. It will be seen that the number and amount of unsuccessful tenders were as follow:—

At and above Minimum.			Below Minimum.		Total.	
Rate.	No. of Tender.	Amount.	No. of Tender.	Amount.	No. of Tender.	Amount.
Europeans	353	Rs. 8,48,26,400	106	Rs. 68,32,300	459	Rs. 9,16,58,300
Natives	383	3,44,70,600	624	1,04 67,200	907	4,49,37,800
Total	936	11,92,96,400	430	1,72,99,500	1,366	13,65,96,100

I have, &c,
H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptr. Genl.

ABSTRACT.

Rate.	Europeans. No. of Tenders.	Europeans. Amount.	Natives. No. of Tenders.	Natives. Amount.	Total. No. of Tenders.	Total. Amount.
Irregular Tenders and Tenders—For Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
99 to 100	38	24,61,500	152	35,88,900	190	60,50,400
100 15 0	66	42,50,700	172	69,78,300	240	1,12,29,100
101 15 11	143	1,97,04,400	317	1,33,80,400	460	3,30,85,800
102 102 14 1	221	8,90,16,400	288	2,10,20,000	48	11,01,06,400
103 103 3 3	2	10,95,000	1	1,00,000	3	11,95,000
Total	472	11,65, 8,500	908	4,50,37,000	1,380	16,15,95,900

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.*

(Continued from the Bombay Gazette of July 11.)

IN September, 1701, James II. died; and Louis XIV., who had already provoked the jealousy of England by accepting the Crown of Spain for the Duke of Anjou, exasperated the nation to a pitch of frenzy by recognizing the Pretender as King. Hostilities were declared, and the death of William placed the British Army and that of the allies in the hands of a General who forms one of the grand military figures of modern history. Marlborough possessed, almost in the highest degree, two of the chief qualities of a great captain—the power of devising great combinations and extraordinary dexterity in the field; and under his influence war was developed into more ample and striking proportions than it had ever hitherto displayed. In the campaigns, indeed, of this most able leader we see the well-combined plans, the rapid manœuvres, and the brilliant and decisive strokes in battle which display the highest genius in the military art; and as we pass from 1691-1697 to Blenheim, Ramilies, and Oudenarde, we find ourselves in a new era. The 1st Guards acquired new titles to fame under this illustrious chief, though these were chequered with misfortune when other commanders were at their head. In the opening campaign of 1702, in which we trace at once a superior mind—Marlborough's passage of the Meuse on the flank of the French being a strategic movement of a very high order—they attracted notice by their martial bearing; and they had in 1703 a full share of the tedious game of marches in which the interference of the Deputies of the Dutch baffled the bold strategy of the English General. The next year will be ever memorable for Marlborough's famous march to the Danube—an operation which may be fitly compared with Napoleon's advance from Boulogne to Ulm—and, in the glorious battle which ensued, the Guards made their tried worth felt, though they were not engaged in the admirable movement which led to the decisive victory of the allies. On the day of Blenheim a portion of the corps was engaged in the assault of the village on which Tallard had ascertained his right; but though this wing of the allies was in carrying this strongly defended post, it kept the enemy in force on the spot, and enabled Marlborough to mature the attack against the extended centre of the French, which drove their army upon the Danube and scattered it in irretrievable rout. Marlborough had now received the coloneley of the Guards, and in the campaign of 1705 they formed part of the victorious army which turned the lines thrown up by the French to cover Hainault from the Dyle to the Meuse—a feat which justly ranks as a masterpiece of military skill. Next year the Guards played a most brilliant part in the great and splendid victory of Ramillies, second only to Blenheim among Marlborough's glories. On this occasion Villeroi had drawn up his left along an impassable marsh, which alike kept it on the spot, and forbade attack; whereupon Marlborough, seizing the chance with that sure skill which was one of his gifts, moved his right quickly behind his centre, and launching the mass against the French right, overwhelmed his adversary's whole army in the rout of this isolated wing. The Guards joined gloriously in this great manœuvre, and fought also with fatal effect in 1708, on the day of Oudenarde, when Marlborough would have brought the war to a close by marching on Paris after the battle, had his will not been crossed by timorous counsels. Nor was the Corps less distinguished on the ensanguined field of Malplaquet in 1709—the best fought action throughout this war—and it did good service in forcing the lines which Villars, in the growing peril of France, had constructed with admirable art on the frontier between Bouchain, Douay, and Arras, but which Marlborough turned by a sudden movement, not the least remarkable of his great exploits.

The successes of Marlborough in Flanders, however, were chequered by a disaster on another theatre where a part of the 1st Guards lost all but honour. The battle of Almanza moved the England of Queen Anne to heartfelt sorrow, and, in its consequences, it probably gave the throne of Spain to the House of Bourbon. A series of disasts, by the gallant Peterborough, having made the allies masters of Barcelona and the East Coast of Spain, it was resolved, in the spring of 1707, to march into the interior upon Madrid. The jealousies, however, of the generals caused the invading army to be perilously weak, and Lord Galway—the Huguenot Ruvigny—found himself with only about 16,000 men—English, Dutch, and Portuguese, some hundreds of the Guards being also present—confronted in the broad plain of Almanza by a superior Spanish and French force led by the skilful and experienced Berwick. The encounter was stern, and the British Infantry made a wide breach at one point in the hostile line; but a sudden panic of the Portuguese on the right having unhappily exposed the allied centre, Berwick snatched victory by a bold charge of cavalry, the expedient which so often decided the issue of battles at this period. The army of Galway was now isolated in an enemy's country, without the means of retreat, and the survivors of the defeat, worn out and famished, were obliged to capitulate. This catastrophe put an end to the contest in Spain; and if even now a military writer recurs to it with a sentiment of regret, we may at least remember that the victorious chief was of English blood, and the near kinsman of the conqueror at Oudenarde and Blenheim. In 1711 a violent change in English politics deprived Marlborough of all his offices; and the command of his triumphant army passed to the Duke of Ormond, who, at the same time, became Colonel of the 1st Guards. We need not comment on the events which followed—the loss of the fruits of years of victory, the dishonour which gathered round the English name; our desertion of Eugene, the fortune of France and Villars at Denain. In 1713 the Guards were once more in England, and the corps was for some months a centre of the game of plotting, tyranny, and intrigue by which the dominant Tories hoped to secure the succession to the son of James II. It being a great object to gain the Household Troops, whig officers were dismissed wholesale, and Jacobite youths thrust into their places; and in the Guards, as everywhere else, the train was laid for a sudden revolution. The danger, however, strangely passed away; and, at the accession of the House of Hanover, a quick transformation was again witnessed, the discarded officers being, for the most part, restored, Ormund being obliged to fly the country, and Marlborough, as was his due, regaining with his other commands the Coloneley of the Guards. During the long period of peace which ensued, the annals of the regiment faithfully reflect the transition from war to profound repose which marks this era of English History. On the death of Marlborough the Guards passed to Lord Cadogan and Sir Charles Wills, brave veterans who had done their work; and, if we except the brief interlude of the siege of Gibraltar in 1727, the services of the corps were chiefly confined to the police duties of earlier reigns, or to following in the train of our German Sovereigns. Some improvements, however, were perhaps made, though most of these changes seem to belong to an earlier and more stirring era. By this time the 1st Foot Guards had been organized into three battalions, and, through the addition of the Grenadiers, had grown from 24 to 28 companies; and, though their precedence was strictly maintained, the difference between them and the other two great regiments which formed the brigade of Household Infantry had been reduced to a few particulars. The pike had long disappeared from the ranks, the musket with the bayonet being the weapon of all foot soldiers in Europe; and the officers had for many years put off the motley costume of the days of Charles II., and wore a uniform like that of their men. The system of barracks, now introduced, had also been a real sign of progress; and the regiment presented a martial appearance at Windsor reviews and parades at St. James's, as the quaint cones of the tall Grenadiers led the even line of the lighter companies, an array of scarlet three-cornered hats, and long white gaiters. Evolutions, however, were still heavy, and discipline was as yet loose, as Hogarth's celebrated "March to Finchley," though doubtless a caricature, shows.

At last the ambition of Frederick the Great, and the dispute upon the Imperial succession, broke the long peace which Europe had enjoyed. In the contest which followed, the British Army, commanded usually by generals of the fourth class, was seldom visited by the smiles of fortune; yet, though the Guards more than once shared in the discomfiture which befell our arms, they never displayed more splendid valour. In the Campaign of 1743, when De Nosilles had very nearly caught the allied forces in a trap on the Maine, the 1st Guards were placed both in the front and rear and they covered the movement by which the retreat began, and took part in the stubborn attack which won the battle of Dettingen. At Laufeldt, too, the brave stand they made, and a vigorous charge of the British Cavalry, averted what might have been a rout; and the exclamation of Louis XV., "the English no4 only pay but fight for all," proves what their antagonists thought of their conduct. But it was on the day that beheld the one great victory which France can show in her wars against England that the Corps raised for itself as proud a monument as perhaps exists in military history. In May, 1745, the allies, about 50,000 strong, under the command of the well-known Duke of Cumberland—the Martial Boy of Carlisle's epic, the Culloden butcher of Highland ill fame—were marching to raise the siege of Tournay, when the celebrated Saxe broke up to meet them, with a somewhat superior French force, and took up a position which, to his experienced eye, defied even the boldest effort. His army drawn up on a narrow front within a protecting bend of the Scheldt, was covered on each flank by strong obstacles, and screened from fire by the crest of a slope; and his whole line was fortified with redoubts and entrenchments bristling, tier upon tier, with heavy guns. The Duke, against advice, resolved to hazard a general attack; and on the morning of the 11th the movement began. The Dutch and Austrians, on the allied left, advanced on Fontenoy and St. Antoine, but, entangled in the intricacies of the ground, and smitten by a fire of deadly precision, they fell back and refused to renew the combat. Meanwhile, a mixed British and German detachment had, on the right, attempted to carry a redoubt at a vulnerable point in the hostile line; but this operation had also failed, the murderous volleys of the French cannon, and swarms of sharp-shooters in a wood hard by, having succeeded in driving back the assailants. Prudence would now have counselled either a retreat or a manœuvre to turn the whole position; but Cumberland, with the presumption of youth, "swore that, whatever the cost, he would gain the day," and, crowding together into a single mass about 15,000 of his best troops, he ordered a grand attack on the centre of the French—the most formidable spot in their whole line of defence. The Guards formed a part of this advancing column, and its terrible onset was for many years a memorable tradition of the 18th century. Tossing aside the light troops that harassed its flanks, trampling down the infantry that crossed its path, and disregarding the converging fire of the batteries that searched its steady ranks, the mighty column made good its way to the summit of the ridge in the French front; and with a shout of exultation, of which the swell for a moment drowned the fierce roar of battle, it swept away before it the Gardes Francaises and other choice and devoted regiments. The foe now tried to close round on the mass which, thrust into it like a living wedge, threatened to rend asunder the French Army; but charge after charge was grandly repelled; and the column, though its impulse was lost, held "literally for hours" the ground it had won, insulated, so to speak, in a vast flood of enamies. Success now would have been assured had the dense formations been able to deploy, or had any supports come up, and even as it was, Saxe thought the battle lost; when, at last, a great effort of cavalry in its flank, and the continued fire of cannon in front, broke through the slowly yielding array, and it sullenly recoiled from the bloodstained slope. A third of the heroic band had fallen; and though he had fairly won the victory, Saxe, with the sentiment of a true soldier, declared the courage of the British "matchless," and singled out the Guards for especial praise.

Another circumstance gives a peculiar interest to the day of Fontenoy, and Englishmen may now look back to it with feelings of mingled regret and sympathy. In the reigns of Charles and James II., a regiment of Irish Guards had served with honour, like its English and Scotch fellows; and several regiments of Irish Horse had followed the young Stuart King into exile. The Revolution, however, and the war in Ireland had placed these bands on the losing side; and many of the soldiers, after the Battle of the Boyne and Siege of Limerick, had entered the armies of Louis XIV., and become the nucleus of one of the finest corps which have ever shed lustre on the arms of France. At Ramillies, at Cremona, at Turin, at Dettingen, the Irish Brigade won deserved renown; and little doubt exists that it was a division composed in the main of Irish exiles which broke the great column at Fontenoy. The times have happily long passed away since George II. could "curse the laws that deprived him of such brave subjects;" and though to this hour no Irish Guards have re-appeared in the service of the Crown, many a field of fame has seen England and Ireland pour out their blood in a common cause. During the peace that followed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the 1st Guards returned to the duties ordinarily performed by them in quite times; and Cumberland, who had become their colonel, was wont to say that their great charge had nearly retrieved his faults at Fontenoy. During the Seven Years' War the 1st Guards were more than once employed in aiding descents on the French coasts, and they distinguished themselves in one or two engagements when serving in the army which, under Prince Ferdinand, defended, against Soubise and Broglie, the plains of Hanover and the north German seaboard. They appear, however, not to have been present at Minden, the greatest victory won by a British force during the war, and were for the most part kept at home, in order to provide for the defence of the country, until Hawke's victory in Quiberon Bay put an end to alarms of a French invasion. The unfortunate convention of Closterseven removed Cumberland from all his posts, and the command of the first Guards devolved on Ligonier, an officer of no ordinary merit, and a scion of one of the many Huguenot families which have risen to eminence in foreign countries. On his death in 1770, the Duke of Gloucester, one of the younger brothers of George III., became head of the Corps, and the Prince, though a soldier only in name, retained the coloneley down to the time when war was to attain the grand proportions it assumed during the first French Empire.

A violent convulsion was soon, however, to bring the military order of old Europe into collision with a force of a different type in the new World. We need not notice the events which led to the contest with our American Colonies; the pride and unwisdom which provoked the quarrel may fitly compare with the gross incompetence which paralyzed our arms when the sword was drawn. In some respects the American War, though an inglorious and fratricidal strife, is interesting to the military student for it is a signal instance how want of energy and dissensions between commanders may cause the ruin of whole armies which had been always victorious in battle. We do not, indeed, assert that the tactics of the American levies were not sometimes effective against our more heavy troops, nor shall we dispute the patient constancy, the admirable forethought, and the occasional skill displayed by the illustrious Washington. But, notwithstanding all that has been said, our trained soldiery were easily successful in almost every real encounter; though we could not ultimately have kept America, we could have put down the insurrection, had Howe been worthy of his command; and certainty Saratoga and Yorktown would not have added a dark page to our annals had not divided counsels had a benumbed influence on British operations. In fact, Howe, in the very first campaign, had certain victory within his grasp; even after hardly credible mistakes, he could probably have crushed Washington; and even after the disaster of Burgoyne, Cornwallis might have changed the event of the struggle but for the still ill-explained conduct of Clinton. A few words will record the part of the 1st Guards in this unfortunate war. In 1775 detachments from the corps and the kindred regiments of the Coldstream and the Third Guards were formed into a brigade for America, and they co-operated in the capture of New York and the subsequent advance of Cornwallis northwards, which, had it been followed up with vigour, must have quelled resistance, at least for a time. In the next year they were part of the troops despatched upon that singular expedition against Philadelphia, the object of which remains a mystery, perhaps, to this day; and they gave proof of the immense difference between regular soldiers and unsteady recruits at the combats of Brandywine and Germantown. After the fall of Philadelphia they seem to have remained in occupation of the town with the mass of the army—an inaction ruinous to the British cause, for it gave Washington time when all seemed lost; and they were at the head of the brave little band with which Cornwallis in 1780-1 traversed the Carolinas almost as easily as Sherman did 84 years afterwards. In the few engagements during this campaign the Guards shared in the success: and at Guildford Court-house they routed the enemy, though his superiority in numbers was nearly three to one. All this courage, however, was to prove fruitless, and this detachment of the corps was, with its comrades, and their chivalrous and able chief—for Cornwallis was no ordinary man—to suffer one of the most unhappy reverses which had ever befallen a British force. Following the directions of Clinton, Cornwallis advanced from North Carolina through a part of Virginia, and was ultimately induced to take up a position at Yorktown, assured that he would be supported by the fleet and by reinforcements from New York. The friendly sails, however, did not appear; the promised aid was embarked too late, and the British General at last found himself cooped up in a narrow neck of land with hardly more than 5,000 men, and surrounded by foes fourfold in numbers. Resistance soon became impossible, and after one or two gallant attempts at escape, Cornwallis was reduced to lay down his arms, the Guards being, of course, involved in the catastrophe which closed the American War.—*Times.*

* *The Grenadier Guards*: The origin and history of the First or Grenadier Guards. By Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. Hamilton. K. C. B. London. 1874.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Saturday Review)

THE recent annual meeting of the Geographical Society afforded a fair opportunity for self-glorification to the members of the most popular of such learned bodies. The view taken of their high mission by the enthusiastic travellers who assembled under Sir Bartle Frere's presidency reminded us of a rather silly old story of undergraduate days. Four allegorical statues which crown the roof of a well-known library were generally pointed out by a guide as representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. Some excursionist of more than average intelligence was prompted to ask who was the fourth personage. The guide, endeavouring to satisfy this unprecedented curiosity on the spur of the moment, and observing that the statue bore a globe, replied, with creditable audacity, Geography. Unconsciously he seems to have been giving a fairly accurate representation of the opinions of the Geographical Society. If they are too logical to reckon their favourite study as one of the cardinal virtues, they consider it to rank amongst the noblest objects of human inquiry. Indeed their distinguished guest M. Leverrier is reported to have said that geography "rested on all the sciences, and was the sum of all." We do not inquire into the precise sense of these words; but they are certainly calculated to send a pang through some bosoms. To old-fashioned people who remember the geography of their schooldays with a feeling of unmitigated dislike, the exaltation of that hated study to so lofty a place must naturally be annoying. Either they must belong to the race which tramples upon pearls, or the pearls which were cast before them must have been very inferior specimens. Geography, in the sense them understood, ranked amongst the usual branches of a sound English education, and was perhaps the branch which bore least fruit of all. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, though their value has been frequently over-estimated, are accomplishments of some value in later life. History, meaning by that phrase a catalogue of kings, with the dates of their accessions and the names of the principal battles fought during their reigns, is stale and unprofitable enough; and yet, even in that barren condition, it enables one to encounter an historical allusion in a speech of Lord Russell's or Mr. Disraeli's with the sense that, at least one has heard of the circumstance before. But the parallel study of geography was hopelessly depressed. Does anybody after his schooldays ever remember the names of English counties or French departments, with the principal towns in each case and the industrial products for which they are remarkable? Examiners are in the habit of repeating, and perhaps of manufacturing, comic stories of their victims, the point of which generally is that Paris has been placed on the Bosphorus or the Danube been made to flow into the Pacific Ocean. We always feel impelled to ask on such occasions why shouldn't it? The pupil's mind is probably much in the same condition whether he associates the right names or the wrong ones; and, if his belief is a comfort to him, it seems rather a pity to destroy it; for, in fact, we very quickly learn in later years all the geography in regard to which it is at all important to us to be correct, and life is not long enough to get up the remainder. We know, it is probable, the geography of places which we have visited. A week's walk in the Alps, for example, will fix the principal relations of the chain in the mind much more clearly than any number of lessons spent in copying maps, and it seems a waste of energy painfully to force a set of blank phrases into the mind when the knowledge which they represent will be so indelibly imprinted upon the memory by a very little actual observation. We know, again, something of the geography of countries in which we have been forced for other reasons to take an interest. The geographical knowledge of many people has followed the course of wars. Twenty years ago they knew something about the Crimea; afterwards India came within their sphere; and at later periods they have learnt something about Italy, the United States, the East of France, and finally the charming regions of Ashantee. In this way a lifetime of moderate duration enables one really to know something about the surface of the planet, though it is to be feared that such information generally disappears as rapidly as it was acquired.

Outside of the spheres thus defined, we should be inclined to say that geography is one of those studies which are simply inaccessible to the ordinary mind. The knowledge indeed may be retained long enough for examination purposes, but to assimilate it thoroughly is impossible for any person of less zeal and